

Online supplement (Extended Data Sheet) for Klein et al., Genetic Markers of ADHD-Related Variations in Intracranial Volume. Am J Psychiatry (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2018.18020149)

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL: Extended data sheet for results of post hoc analyses for pallidum and thalamus**

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## Linkage disequilibrium score regression

**Table 1.** SNP heritability analyses for MRI brain volumes and genetic correlation with ADHD.

Brain region	N	Heritability	SE	Genetic correlation with ADHD	SE	Z	P
Pallidum	11,640	0.1557	0.0478	-0.04864	0.08893	-0.547	0.5844
Thalamus	11,694	0.095	0.0442	0.06506	0.1132	0.5747	0.5655

Heritability and genetic correlation were estimated by using free intercepts.

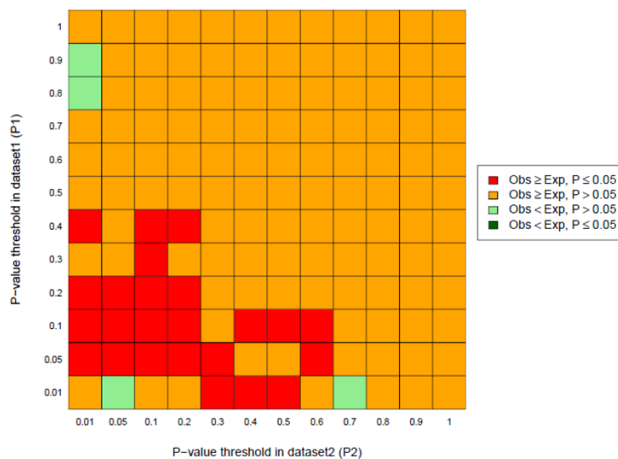
## SNP effect concordance analysis

**Table 2.** Results of pleiotropy and concordance test of SNP Effect Concordance Analysis. Brain volume GWAS-MA was conditioned on ADHD GWAS-MA.

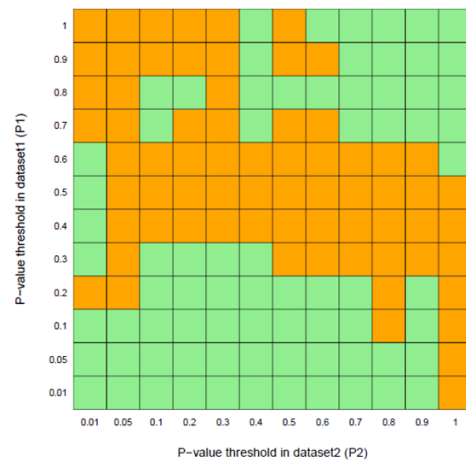
Brain volume	P <sub>pleiotropy</sub>	CI <sub>pleiotropy</sub>	P <sub>concordance</sub>	CI <sub>concordance</sub>	Direction of SNP effects
Pallidum	0.000999	5.12 x10 <sup>-5</sup> -0.00564	1	0.996-1	/
Thalamus	0.00799	0.00406-0.0157	0.17	0.148-0.194	concordant

P-values and confidence intervals (CI) were obtained based on 1,000 permutations.

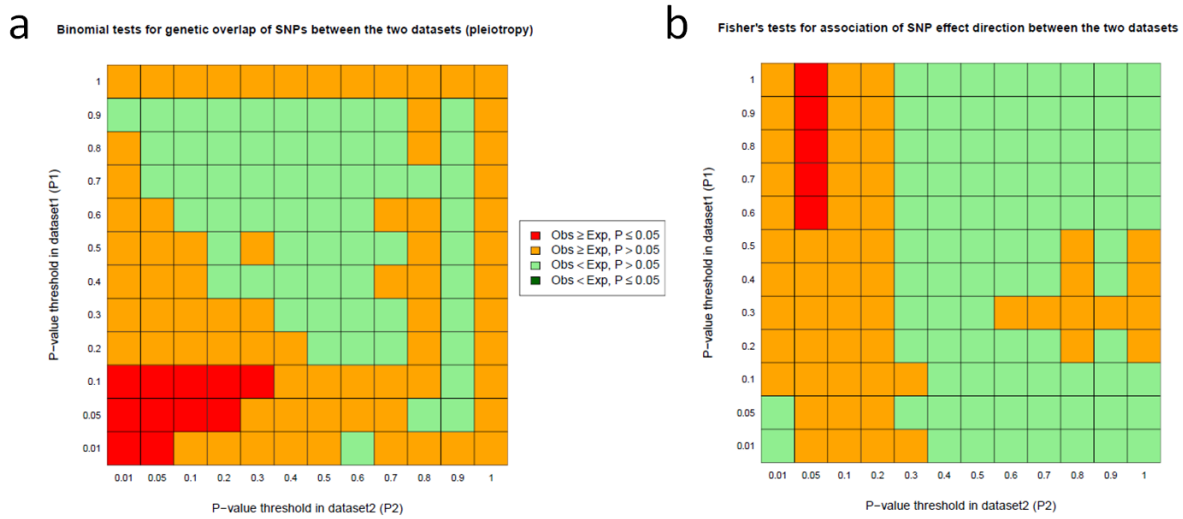
**a** Binomial tests for genetic overlap of SNPs between the two datasets (pleiotropy)



**b** Fisher's tests for association of SNP effect direction between the two datasets



**Figure 1:** Global evidence of pleiotropy (a) and concordance (b) between ADHD GWAS and pallidum volume. P1 in the plot is the ADHD GWAS and P2 is the pallidum volume GWAS.



**Figure 2:** Global evidence of pleiotropy (a) and concordance (b) between ADHD GWAS and thalamus volume. P1 in the plot is the ADHD GWAS and P2 is the thalamus volume GWAS.

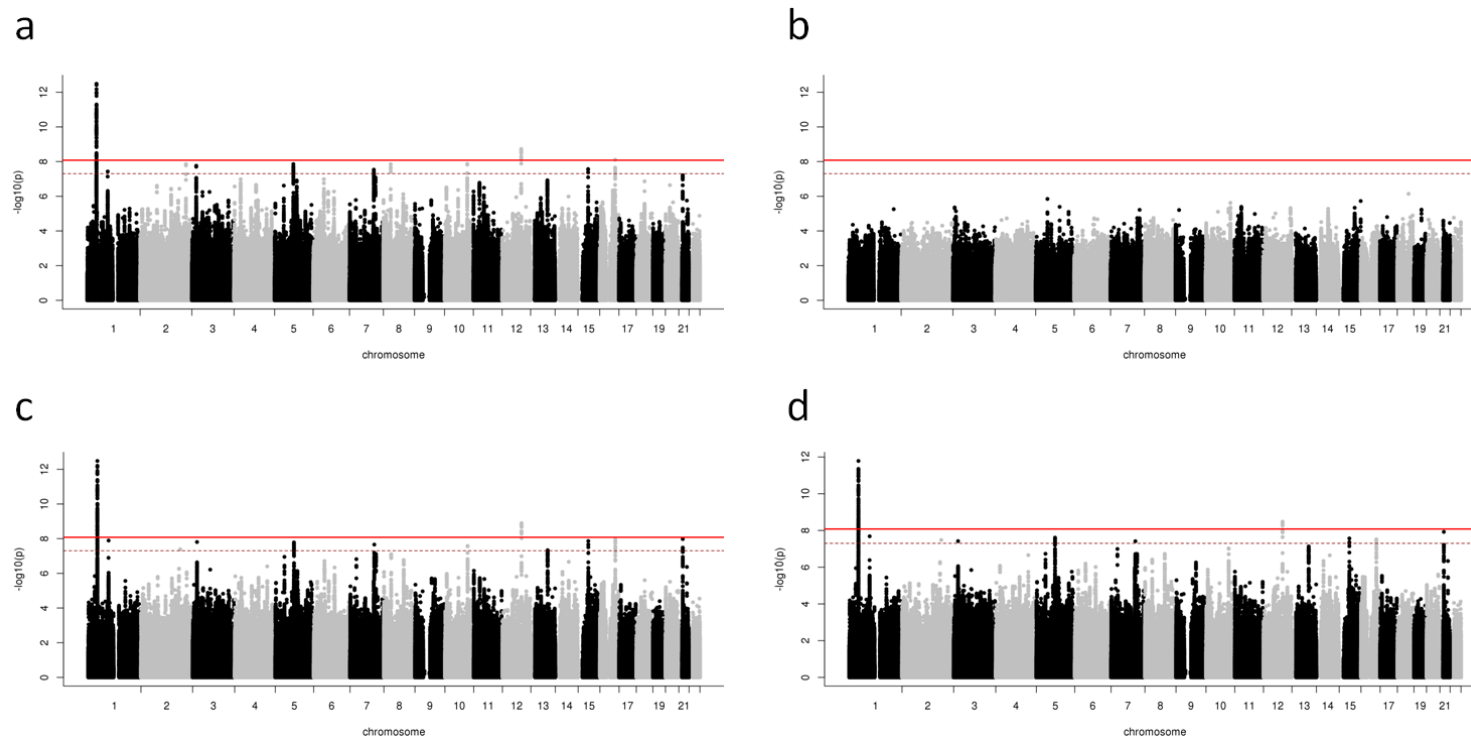
## Sign tests

**Table 3.** Sign test results in brain volume cohorts.

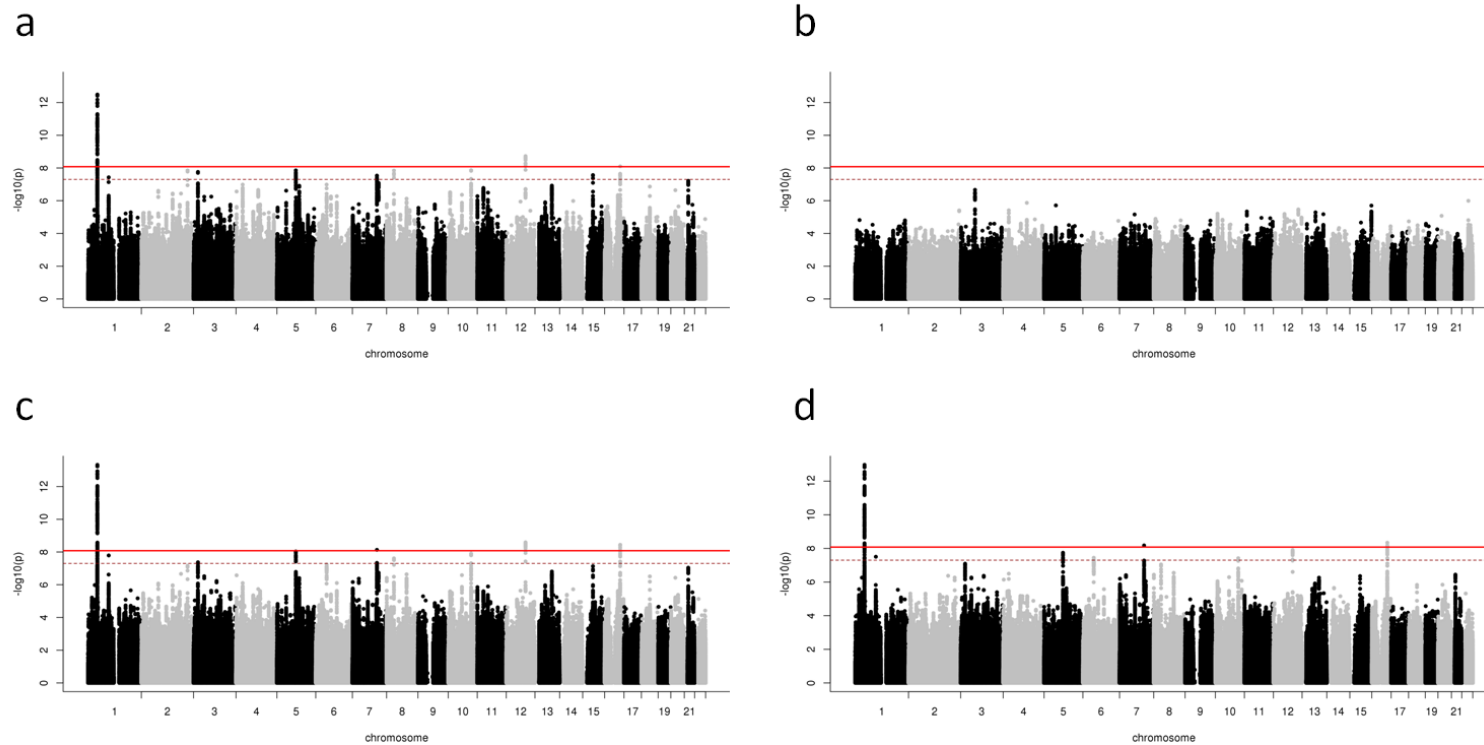
P threshold	Brain region	N opposite direction	Proportion	P
$< 5 \times 10^{-8}$	Pallidum	3	0.3	0.945
	Thalamus	3	0.3	0.945
$< 1 \times 10^{-6}$	Pallidum	16	0.46	0.75
	Thalamus	14	0.4	0.912
$< 1 \times 10^{-5}$	Pallidum	52	0.53	0.307
	Thalamus	43	0.44	0.906

Test of whether the proportion of index SNPs with estimated effects in the *opposite* direction as the ADHD GWAS-MA is greater than expected by chance. The expected proportion under the null hypothesis is 0.5. At threshold  $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$  4 index SNPs were not available in the brain volume GWAS-MA data, so were 9 at threshold  $P < 5 \times 10^{-6}$  and 34 at threshold  $P < 5 \times 10^{-5}$ .

## Weighted SNP meta-analyses



**Figure 3:** Common genetic variants associated with ADHD, pallidum volume and ADHD+pallidum volume. Shown here are Manhattan plots, in which every point represents a single genetic variant plotted according to its genomic position (x-axis) and its  $-\log_{10}(P)$  for association with the respective trait (y-axis). The solid bright red line represents the study-wide genome-wide significance of  $P < 8.33 \times 10^{-9}$ , and the dashed dark red line represents the genome-wide significance of  $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ . (a) PGC+iPSYCH ADHD GWAS-MA. (b) ENIGMA pallidum volume GWAS-MA. (c) ADHD+pallidum volume weighted GWAS-MA. (d) ADHD+pallidum volume naive GWAS-MA.



**Figure 4:** Common genetic variants associated with ADHD, thalamus volume and ADHD+thalamus volume. Shown here are Manhattan plots, in which every point represents a single genetic variant plotted according to its genomics position (x-axis) and its  $-\log_{10}(P)$  for association with the respective trait (y-axis). The solid bright red line represents the study-wide genome-wide significance of  $P < 8.33 \times 10^{-9}$ , and the dashed dark red line represents the genome-wide significance of  $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ . (a) PGC+iPSYCH ADHD GWAS-MA. (b) ENIGMA thalamus volume GWAS-MA. (c) ADHD+thalamus volume weighted GWAS-MA. (d) ADHD+thalamus volume naive GWAS-MA.

## Gene-wide GWAS-MAs

**Table 4:** Results of MAGMA gene-based associations of all genes for ADHD and pallidum volume.

>>> see file *MAGMA\_comparison\_ADHD\_pallidum.xlsx* <<<

Genome-wide gene-based results of MAGMA analysis. Entrez-ID (GENE), Chromosome (CHR), Start (START) and end (STOP) position of the genes, number of SNPs in the genes (N SNPs), effective number of SNPs included (NPARAM), the total sample size (N), test statistics (ZSTAT), and gene-based p-values for ADHD GWAS-MA (tab 1), ENIGMA pallidum GWAS-MA (tab 2), and the weighted ADHD+pallidum GWAS-MA (tab 3) are shown. Genes were considered gene-wide significant, if they reached the Bonferroni correction threshold adjusted for the total number of genes ( $N=18,306$ ;  $P<2.731 \times 10^{-6}$ ; genes marked in bold).

**Table 5:** Results of MAGMA gene-based associations of all genes for ADHD and thalamus volume.

>>> see file *MAGMA\_comparison\_ADHD\_thalamus.xlsx* <<<

Genome-wide gene-based results of MAGMA analysis. Entrez-ID (GENE), Chromosome (CHR), Start (START) and end (STOP) position of the genes, number of SNPs in the genes (N SNPs), effective number of SNPs included (NPARAM), the total sample size (N), test statistics (ZSTAT), and gene-based p-values for ADHD GWAS-MA (tab 1), ENIGMA thalamus GWAS-MA (tab 2), and the weighted ADHD+ thalamus GWAS-MA (tab 3) are shown. Genes were considered gene-wide significant, if they reached the Bonferroni correction threshold adjusted for the total number of genes ( $N=18,306$ ;  $P<2.731 \times 10^{-6}$ ; genes marked in bold).

**Table 6:** Comparison of genome-wide significant MAGMA gene-based results for ADHD and pallidum.

Gene Name	EntrezID	P <sub>ADHD</sub>	P <sub>pallidum</sub>	P <sub>ADHD+pallidum</sub>
<i>ST3GAL3</i>	6487	5.57E-13	0.33343	1.06E-13
<i>PTPRF</i>	5792	7.6E-13	0.52848	1.44E-12
<i>SZT2</i>	23334	3.95E-12	0.79288	8.83E-12
<i>KDM4A</i>	9682	1.77E-11	0.40584	1.72E-11
<i>DUSP6</i>	1848	1.47E-11	0.58627	3.5E-11
<i>HYI</i>	81888	2.71E-11	0.7758	6.88E-11
<i>MEF2C</i>	4208	1.63E-10	0.2715	6.93E-11
<i>ELOVL1</i>	64834	3.55E-10	0.74887	6.01E-10
<i>CDC20</i>	991	4.11E-10	0.72683	7.23E-10
<i>MED8</i>	112950	1.7E-09	0.84361	2.37E-09
<i>MPL</i>	4352	1.31E-09	0.61228	3.42E-09
<i>ARTN</i>	9048	4.73E-08	0.29146	8.26E-09
<i>SEMA6D</i>	80031	1.62E-09	0.78929	9.61E-09
<i>IPO13</i>	9670	7.42E-08	0.19523	1.9E-08
<i>TIE1</i>	7075	1.7E-08	0.42991	5.57E-08
<i>SORCS3</i>	22986	2.22E-08	0.66127	1.29E-07
<i>FEZF1</i>	389549	9.51E-08	0.59552	1.32E-07
<i>DPH2</i>	1802	3.14E-07	0.20882	1.46E-07
<i>ATP6V0B</i>	533	6.26E-07	0.23988	2.84E-07
<i>C1ORF210</i>	149466	1.81E-07	0.29154	4.44E-07
<i>B4GALT2</i>	8704	1.03E-06	0.24352	4.64E-07
<i>FOXP2</i>	93986	4.14E-08	0.73244	1.08E-06
<i>POC1B</i>	282809	1.43E-06	0.72788	1.56E-06
<i>CDH8</i>	1006	4.54E-08	0.9676	1.86E-06
<i>TMEM125</i>	128218	6.17E-07	0.2747	1.89E-06
<i>TALDO1</i>	6888	2.54E-06	0.41757	2.16E-06

Genome-wide significant gene-based results of MAGMA for the 26 genes overlapping between the ADHD and ADHD+pallidum data sets. No gene showed stronger association (smaller cross-trait p-value and nominally significant p-value ( $P < 0.05$ ) in pallidum data set) in the cross-trait meta-analysis compared to the separate analyses of ADHD and pallidum.

**Table 7:** Comparison of genome-wide significant MAGMA gene-based results for ADHD and thalamus.

Gene Name	EntrezID	P <sub>ADHD</sub>	P <sub>thalamus</sub>	P <sub>ADHD+thalamus</sub>
<i>ST3GAL3</i>	6487	2.76E-14	0.68469	1.84E-13
<i>PTPRF</i>	5792	1.23E-13	0.44022	2.04E-13
<i>SZT2</i>	23334	1.26E-12	0.46816	1.67E-12
<i>KDM4A</i>	9682	4.07E-12	0.38912	4.99E-12
<i>HYI</i>	81888	3.28E-12	0.37782	9.74E-12
<i>MEF2C</i>	4208	5.99E-10	0.41413	1.73E-10
<i>ELOVL1</i>	64834	1.68E-10	0.53903	1.88E-10
<i>CDC20</i>	991	1.52E-10	0.55619	2.15E-10
<i>DUSP6</i>	1848	4.53E-11	0.48078	4.73E-10
<i>MPL</i>	4352	1.84E-09	0.50396	5.34E-10
<i>MED8</i>	112950	2.39E-10	0.53891	1.03E-09
<i>SEMA6D</i>	80031	3.48E-09	0.57583	3.3E-09
<i>TIE1</i>	7075	1.11E-08	0.62267	1.2E-08
<b><i>FOXP2</i></b>	93986	3.5E-07	0.027619	<b>1.62E-08</b>
<i>SORCS3</i>	22986	1.64E-08	0.48316	1.99E-08
<i>ARTN</i>	9048	5.38E-08	0.89288	4.42E-08
<i>IPO13</i>	9670	3.79E-08	0.88159	9.19E-08
<i>C1ORF210</i>	149466	1.97E-07	0.79855	1.37E-07
<i>CDH8</i>	1006	4.93E-08	0.60852	4.17E-07
<i>DPH2</i>	1802	1.02E-07	0.91256	4.95E-07
<i>TMEM125</i>	128218	5.82E-07	0.79847	5.41E-07
<i>FEZF1</i>	389549	6E-07	0.76437	7.13E-07
<i>ATP6V0B</i>	533	2.43E-07	0.91095	9.32E-07
<i>B4GALT2</i>	8704	4.38E-07	0.9218	1.45E-06
<i>ADD1</i>	118	1.24E-06	0.69817	1.88E-06
<i>KIZ</i>	55857	6.47E-07	0.70382	2E-06

Genome-wide significant gene-based results of MAGMA for the 26 genes overlapping between the ADHD and ADHD+thalamus data sets. One gene showed stronger association (smaller cross-trait p-value and nominally significant p-value (P<0.05, marked in bold) in thalamus data set) in the cross-trait meta-analysis compared to the separate analyses of ADHD and thalamus.



## Reciprocal lookup of genome-wide significant associations

**Table 8:** Reciprocal look-up of significantly associated ADHD index SNPs in brain volume GWAS data

Index SNP	A1	A2	chr	pos	OR <sub>ADHD</sub>	P <sub>ADHD</sub>	Proxy	LD to index (r <sup>2</sup> )	Pallidum		Thalamus	
									Zscore	P	Zscore	P
rs11420276	G	GT	1	44184192	1.113	2.14 x 10 <sup>-13</sup>	rs112984125	0.976	-1.10924	0.2673	-1.53984	0.1236
rs1222063	A	G	1	96602440	1.101	3.07 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	rs1222067	0.751	-0.25206	0.801	<b>0.066329</b>	0.9471
rs2391769	A	G	1	96978961	0.927	3.96 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	<b>-1.44561</b>	0.1483	<b>-1.27605</b>	0.2019
rs9677504	A	G	2	215181889	1.124	1.39 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	-2.12638	0.03347	-0.54654	0.5847
rs4858241	T	G	3	20669071	1.082	1.74 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	-1.20436	0.2284	-0.40322	0.6868
rs28411770	T	C	4	31151456	1.09	1.15 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	rs7674790	0.783	-1.80536	0.07101	-1.1548	0.2482
rs4916723	A	C	5	87854395	0.926	1.58 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	<b>-0.70568</b>	0.4804	<b>-0.58023</b>	0.5618
rs304132	A	G	5	88215594	0.925	4.22 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	<b>-0.21618</b>	0.8289	<b>-0.79279</b>	0.4279
rs5886709	G	GTC	7	114086133	1.079	1.66 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	rs7795397	0.941	<b>0.465181</b>	0.6418	<b>0.601321</b>	0.5476
rs74760947	A	G	8	34352610	0.835	1.35 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	0.287181	0.774	<b>-0.1583</b>	0.8742
rs11591402	A	T	10	106747354	0.911	1.34 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	<b>-0.39996</b>	0.6892	<b>-0.66446</b>	0.5064
rs1427829	A	G	12	89760744	1.083	1.82 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	/	/	<b>1.07631</b>	0.2818	<b>0.560579</b>	0.5751
rs281324	T	C	15	47754018	0.928	2.68 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	/	/	<b>-1.21208</b>	0.2255	0.004724	0.9962
rs212178	A	G	16	72578131	0.891	7.68 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	/	/	<b>-0.62581</b>	0.5314	<b>-1.25413</b>	0.2098

GWAS results from pallidum and thalamus brain volume GWASs for the genome-wide significant loci identified in the ADHD GWAS. Replication is tested for the index variant from the ADHD GWAS, or for a proxy variant when the index variant is not present in the brain volume cohorts.

Effects (Z-score or odds ratio [OR] with reference to allele 1 [A1]) that are sign concordant with the ADHD GWAS are indicated in bold.